

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1838.

No. 7 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY BY D. BRADFORD,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANIEL BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
Not paid before the end of 6 mos. 2 00  
within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of office.

ADVERTISING.  
Square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; twice  
months \$1.60; six months \$7.50; twelve months  
\$15. Longer in proportion.

## FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,  
INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE.

It is astonishing the world with its mighty vic-  
tories over many fearful diseases, which  
have been pronounced incurable by Physicians  
in every age, being the most valuable medicine,  
and the most unaccountable in its operations,  
of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained  
equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vege-  
table Kingdoms—It is a medicine of more  
value to mankind, than the united treasures of  
our globe.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in phia-  
sia of half an ounce.  
Dose for adults one drop, for children half a  
drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.  
Price \$2 50 per Phial.

## D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND,  
to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them  
with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had  
at his Dispensary, Main street, Lexington,  
where further evidence of its efficacy will be  
exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small sup-  
ply (72 Phials) but shortly expects a quantity  
sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should  
be lost by those labouring under this most dan-  
gerous of all diseases, least the present supply  
should be parted with before the reception of  
another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which  
the Matchless Sanative is held, the following  
extract is given from the Boston Morning Post.  
It appears by the following information given  
to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city,  
that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is  
indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and  
valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention  
of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE. The General American  
Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by  
the immortal Goelicke of Germany), has great  
pleasure in publishing the following highly im-  
portant letter from a respectable gentleman in  
New York, which he has recently received, with  
many others of similar character—also very  
interesting intelligence from several of his  
Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen  
below—which, together with the unimpaired cer-  
tificate from three eminent German Physicians,  
must forever establish the character of the Sa-  
native, as being without parallel in the history  
of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has  
met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.]  
Already has its list of Agents in America, in  
the short period of three months, swelled to the  
golden number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND  
TWENTY-ONE. (mostly Postmasters), who  
have voluntarily offered for agencies from dif-  
ferent sections of the country, or else kindly  
forwarded responsible names as Agents, in cases  
where it was inconvenient for them to meet in  
person, and new applications are daily  
pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.  
A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland, Sir, About the middle of  
July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper  
the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative,  
for which I perceived you were agent, and  
which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for  
Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with  
this dreadful disease, and as our family physi-  
cian was daily and anxiously endeavoring to  
restore her to health without success, I stepped  
over to his house and asked him if he had any  
objections to my trying this new medicine. He  
replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs.  
Sherwood should take that or any other medi-  
cine she might choose, but he thought it could  
do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly con-  
sumed, and no human means could save her." Still, as a drowning person will catch at a  
straw, and the Sanative being recommended by  
three Physicians who had used it in their prac-  
tice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent  
and purchased a vial, which she commenced  
taking three times a day, giving a free indul-  
gence to her appetite according to the direc-  
tions. By pursuing this course, she suffered con-  
siderably for the first eight or ten days, but was  
shortly able to eat and drink freely, without  
the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the  
medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to  
put on new strength, and she has been gaining  
from day to day until the present moment, to  
the utter astonishment of our family physician  
and friends. She is now enjoying a comforta-  
ble (though not perfect) state of health, is able  
to do about house and attend church.

Mr. Sherwood and myself are both fully of  
the opinion, and so are all who know her, that  
this medicine has saved her life. It is a  
matchless cure, and as there are probably many  
consumptive persons in the United States, who  
have not yet heard of this medicine, measures  
ought speedily to be adopted to have it more  
generally known.  
A number of persons in this neighborhood, I  
understand, are taking it for other serious com-  
plaints, with very great benefit.  
I think of going to the South, with my fam-  
ily, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will  
proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that  
quarter; for although some of the Physicians  
here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely  
believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.  
If you think this letter will serve the public  
good, you are at liberty to publish it.  
Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.  
Extract from the 1836 Register, published in  
Salem, Mass.  
GERMAN SANATIVE.  
The Agents for the sale of this invaluable  
Medicine in this city have already been volun-  
tarily made to them of the benefit resulting  
from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the  
individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the  
Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 103 Essex street.  
Testimony No. 3.  
A certificate from three members of the MED-  
ICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in  
Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine  
in Germany, are well aware, that by our  
conscience we must forego the friendship of some  
of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members,  
who are unimpaired by selfish motives. Though  
we shall refrain from an expression of our  
opinion, either of the soundness or unsound-  
ness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are  
happy to say that we deem his Sanative too  
valuable not to be generally known; for what  
our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must be-  
lieve.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon  
Goelicke first came before the German public,  
as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine  
and a new medicine, we held him in the highest  
contempt, believing and openly pronouncing  
him to be a base impostor and the prince of  
quacks. But, on hearing so much said about  
the Sanative, against it and for it, we were in-  
duced from motives of curiosity merely, to make  
trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of  
our most hopeless patients; and we now deem  
it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our  
self interest) publicly to acknowledge its magis-  
terial efficacy, in curing not only consumption,  
but other fearful maladies, which we have hereto-  
fore believed incurable. Our contempt for the  
discoverer of this medicine was at once swal-  
lowed up in our utter astonishment at these un-  
expected results; and its merits for our  
abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world  
that we believe him a philanthropist, who does  
honor to the profession and to our country,  
which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into  
some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient  
guaranty that it performs all it promises. It  
needs not our testimony, for whenever it is  
used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN F. FLETCHER, M. D.  
WALTER VAN GAUW, M. D.  
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.  
Germany, December 10, 1836.  
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-46

## MR. MAGUIRE'S.

Classical, Scientific and English  
SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the text year at  
the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lex-  
ington and from Frankfort, and five miles Ver-  
milion in Woodford county Kentucky. In the  
Institution a solid and complete Education  
may be obtained by Male and Female Students,  
in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages  
and a parental and delicate attention will be  
exercised towards those under his charge. Re-  
ferences pro forma are so ordinary and easily  
obtained, and many times, without substantial  
reputation to veil their adulation, that I hope I  
shall be excused for giving none but my neigh-  
bors and patrons. Should, however, parents  
and guardians wish further information, I pledge  
myself in give references as to my standing in  
society, connections and education, equal to  
any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten  
months making one term, without deduction for  
less time, to commence on the second day of  
January next, and end on the first of Novem-  
ber, 1838. We can accommodate fifteen or twenty  
boarders pleasantly and cheaply.

JOHN MAGUIRE.  
Dec. 26, 1837.—52-53.

## FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell a first rate "TRACT OF LAND,"  
lying about one mile west of Georgetown,  
Ky. on the Frankfort road, and on the road  
from the Great Crossroads to Lexington, without  
any road passing through it. I will sell either  
240 ACRES, or about 100 Acres, as may best  
suit the purchaser, and give immediate posses-  
sion. Any person who wants a farm of this  
size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as  
rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I  
have the opinion of a first rate farmer, that the  
open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to  
the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been  
in rice and clover for several years. The woods  
are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract  
enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate  
fence just used. The location of this farm is  
very advantageous, being within one mile of  
Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and  
two Female Academies, with a first rate Turn-  
pike road leading to it, that can be used by the  
owner of the farm without toll. It is well watered  
and well timbered. Many persons would be  
benefitted greatly by selling their own farms  
and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the  
undersigned, or to Dr. R. M. Ewins, of Geor-  
getown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for  
me, and who owns all over 200 acres.

M. W. DICKEY.  
Springland, on the Railroad, Jan. 4, 1838.  
10 miles from Lexington, Ky. —1-16.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Messrs. William Kell, Thomas Kell, Nathan  
Kell, John Kell, Isaac Kell, John Hill, and  
Alexandra Hill, late Alexandra Kell, William  
Carrington, Mary Blackburn—the unknown  
heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown  
heirs of John Carrington, Jsa Carrington and  
Eli Carrington.

I TAKE notice that I will attend at my own  
office in Montgomery State of Ky., on  
Saturday the 17th day of February, 1838, for  
the purpose of taking the depositions of Wil-  
liam Barrow and Abraham Barrow, and others  
—to be heard and read as evidence, on the trial  
of a certain suit in chancery, now depending  
and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit  
Court; wherein I am complainant and my de-  
fendants, and shall adjourn from day to day,  
until the cause shall be finished, at which time  
and place you can attend.

ENNIS COMBS.  
Jan. 18, 1838.—2-11.

## TO RENT.

A FIRST rate Business House on City Row  
Water street. For terms apply to  
D. MEGOWAN.  
Lex. Dec. 18th 1837.—51-45.

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby  
notified that the ninth instalment of Five  
Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on  
the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for  
instalments due, are informed that if payments  
of the same are not made before the 1st day of  
Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to fore-  
feit their Stock in the manner prescribed by  
law.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-16.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied  
by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (C.  
I. Winter's) and the greater part of the  
Stock of Goods.

Where I shall continue the business. My stock  
being well assorted, I invite a continuance of  
the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the  
public.

T. N. GAINES  
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-16.

## S. B. Vauvelt

WILL continue the business  
at the old stand with  
all times, he ready to wait on  
the old customers of the house,  
and such new ones as may think  
it their interest to give him a  
call. He has at present on hand  
an extensive assortment of  
BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c.  
of every description, which will be sold low, for  
CASH.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-16.

## Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF  
GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK,  
and I take great pleasure in recommending my  
customers and friends to continue their patron-  
age to my successors. All those indebted to  
me by note or account, will please call and pay  
as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-16.

## THE Undersigned have this day purchased

of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire

## STOCK OF GROCERIES.

And have entered into partnership under the  
name of CARTY & COOK. They will con-  
tinue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand  
lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend  
keeping constantly on hand a first rate as-  
sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which  
they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.  
ISAAC COOK.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-16.

## CABINET MAKING.

## JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public, that he continues to carry on  
the above business in all its branches, at his  
Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the  
late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully re-  
ceive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-45.

## Last Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to CUTCHFIELD &  
TIFORD, and to BEX. F. CUTCHFIELD,  
previous to the 8th of December last, are  
most respectfully requested to call and liquidate the same  
on or before the 10th February, as longer indul-  
gence cannot be given. Those failing to com-  
ply, will find their accounts and notes in the  
hands of officers for collection.

JOHN B. TILFORD.  
Jan. 25, 1838.—1-16th Mar.

## For Sale.

THE Subscriber will  
sell the choice of two  
well bred JACKS; Al-  
so, a large young STALL-  
ION of good stock, 4  
years old this Spring.  
The purchaser can have  
time, giving good security for purchase money.  
M. FLEURY.  
7 miles north of Lexington.  
Jan. 11, 1838.—2-41.

## OLD ESTABLISHED

## Clothing Store.

MAIN ST. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Four Doors from FRANKLIN'S CORNER.

## FRANCIS WEAVER

HAS always on hand every article wanted  
by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the  
stock consists of the following articles, viz:  
SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK  
COATS; A large lot of "TRAVELLING  
CLOAKS; COATS; HAIR CAMEL BOSS-  
CLOAKS; WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX  
COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATES &  
DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.;  
Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS,  
SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; IM-  
BELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS;  
Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY  
JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Fayette county

Negro Man who calls himself

CHARLES HUNDLEY.

As a runaway, and says he is to  
be free on the 1st of August next;  
that he is bound to his uncle, CHAS. FREEMAN,  
man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade.  
He states that his uncle lives with FREEMAN  
Boaz, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles  
of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his  
father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel  
in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age. 5 feet 10  
inches high, very black, and had on blue mixed  
jeans coat, black cassinet pants, and white hat.  
The owner, (if any,) is requested  
to come forward, prove property, pay charges,  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,  
Jailer of Fayette county.  
Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-16.

## From Johnstone's Magazine.

## THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

By a breeze' peat fire, on a candle winter night,  
With a tankard beside them, for, reamun', an  
hickory.

A carle sat perusing the Chronicle column,  
While another was thumbin' an' an' datter'd  
volume.

Quo' the tune to the tither, "That newspaper  
squad,  
Wi' their blainey and bluff, wad drive honest  
folk mad;

Here's a daft rigmarole about Union repeals,  
An' the march o' ane twelvet up to the Ille-  
lans.

Now, Rab, though I'm nae smashin' scholar,  
ye ken,  
Yet I've surely my senses, like maist other men;  
An' had naught o' the Highlandmen heard o' the  
nigger.

We wad certainly ken'd it frae Duncan M'Gre-  
gor.

I'll wagger a guinea its naething an',  
But some pair pouchn' body that's hilkit the  
law.

And, to save his bit erag, turned gentleman  
rover;—  
Or, ablin's it's naught but some new Illelan  
drover."

Rab, a lang headed blade, took a pinch o' the  
rapper,  
Looked wise, and then smacked aff the froth  
frae the nappy.

"Gosh, Jock, ye're a guse, man; but aff wi'  
your bumper;  
He's as auld as the mountains," Quo' Jock,  
"That's a thumper."

"Lang afore granny Eve rockett Cam in the  
riddle,  
This chield, a stout hirkie, could handle a lad-  
dle;

Nae father had he, and he ne'er saw his bri-  
der;  
He's sax thousand years auld!" Quo' Jock,  
"That's another."

"He's a queer chap; sometimes he's as brisk as  
a hare,  
And sometimes he'll snooze for a country and  
mair.

At ae time he's a dunby; at anither, he'll claver  
For ages together;" Quo' Jock, "Sic a ha-  
ver."

"I' the auld war' days, he was sworn to keep  
peace,  
An' lived mainly in Egypt, Jerusalem, an'  
Greece;

Till the king crew colleguit to try him for li-  
bel;  
An' burn him—" Quo' Johnny, "That's no p'  
the Bible!"

"But he bikit the rogues, an' slapt aff, like an  
eel  
Trough a net, or a hole in a fisherman's steel;  
An' he boly thought he had gane to his doom,  
He'd be deaved the hale warld wi' his blithers at  
Rome.

P' the reign o' the Paip, he donned night gown  
and cap,  
An' snored for twal' centries on Anticrist's  
lap."

An', though some think the billic at times fell  
a-sourin',  
Yet naist folk believe he was a' the time snorin'.

At last he awoke, wi' a yawn like the thunder,  
Doffed the cap, and made kingeraff and priest-  
craft knock under.

In a person's lang growt, wi' a blingrowt in fact,  
He drowt the monks to the east o' the Bead  
In our days he's turned Dominie, an' a muckle  
respectit.

Though the Tories wad fain mak him wear a  
strait jacket;  
An' tis said—but, if true, it's a wonderful thing;  
He's been sent for to Lunnon, to speak wi' the  
King.

Now, Johnny, my lad, here's success to the  
trade;  
An' success to the bich o' this comical kind;  
May his march be the march of a hero victori-  
ous.

And around his auld paw may the laurel be  
glorious."

## THE SCOTTISH KING AND HIS MIN- ISTER.

Generally speaking, the Scotch enjoy per-  
sillage, and the Irish are apt to take fire at it.—  
After a mess dinner of the 21st (Royal North  
British Fusiliers) always a gallant, gentlemanly  
body, of a very national character, there had  
been a good deal of proud reflection upon the  
stern faith of the North Britons, in their  
treaties with other powers. A lively boy who  
had recently joined, observed to some of the  
elders that he had a legend in confirmation of  
the claim, and narrated it accordingly. Few  
of our histories refer to a very sanguinary war,  
the contest between an early Scotch king and  
a king of the Land's End. Scottish valor pre-  
vailed, and the news was brought of the com-  
plete success an expedition against the Cornish  
strong holds. The monarch was elated beyond  
measure, and sending for his principal adviser,  
Lord Alexander—, addressed him:

"Weel, Sandy, is there any other king I can  
bring to submission the no?"

"An' it pleases your majesty there is but one  
king whom you cana vanquish."

"Aneking that I canna vanquish? An', what's  
he, mon?"

"I mean, your Majesty, the King of Heaven."

"Haven't Heaven! what's that, Sandy?"

"His lordship pointed to the sky, and then  
bowed becomingly to his royal master, who did  
not comprehend what was meant, and fereed  
to betray a geographical ignorance by inquiring  
more particularly than he had already done.

"Sae matter, Sandy; gang and tell the King  
o' Heaven that gin he does an' surrender his do-  
minions at once, I'll come and hang him out of  
them. And mind, my Lord, you dinna show  
your face before us until you have done our bid-  
ding."

This was an embarrassing position for the no-  
ble favorite, who knew that his postulation was  
too dangerous to be attempted at such a mo-  
ment. He therefore retired submissively and  
consulted a priest. This progenitor of Loyola  
consoled him by the assurance that, on an oc-  
casion of the kind it was quite allowable to  
tranquillize a monarch of weak understanding  
by putting an artificial construction on certain  
passages of scripture. Lord Alexander appear-  
ed accordingly, in the royal presence, and was  
instantly observed by his gracious master.

"Weel, Sandy, and what say the King of Heav-  
en?"

"Please your majesty, I have nae seen himsel',  
but I have conferred with aye of his sacred  
ministers, and he solemnly engages that your  
majesty may take his kingdom for asking for it."

"Was he noe great, inquired the monarch,  
warmed to magnanimity by the assurance;  
"When canng your gate there ane more, and  
tell the King o' Heaven that for his cecivility,

nae a Scotchman shall ever set foot in his king-  
dom."

There was a silence, the interchange of some  
grave and inquiring looks, under which the  
nephew felt ill at ease, and then a good ho-  
mored acknowledgement of the young Pickle's  
pleasantry. They were satisfied that no dis-  
respect was meant, either to the country they  
honored, or towards the religion they held more  
sacred still; and during his whole stay in the  
21st, the same individual experienced nothing  
but kindness from his senior officers.—*Fraser's  
Mag.*

The spirit of true religion breathes mildness  
and affability. It gives a native unaffected  
ease to the behavior. It is social, kind and  
cheerful; far removed from that gloomy and  
illiberal superstition, which clouds the brow,  
sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and  
teaches men to fit themselves for another world,  
by neglecting the concerns of this.

Hitherto, with the Federalists, conven-  
tions have been considered as the mere  
instruments of demagogues, shaped and  
controlled to suit the views and designs  
of aspiring men. They opposed conven-  
tions, upon the ground, that a fair ex-  
pression of the popular will could not be  
had from them. Now, however, as ob-  
noxious as they once were, they are all  
the rage with the party. It may be well  
to see how, under the auspices of feder-  
alism, they will be exempt from the qual-  
ities attributed to them when adopted  
by the Democracy. They have several  
Presidential aspirants. The friends of  
one are urging his claims with great  
pertinacity, and with a manifest disposi-  
tion to disregard the project of a conven-  
tion. The friends of another urges  
the necessity of a convention, to settle  
the conflicting claims of the candidates,  
but take great pains to ridicule the idea  
of nominating any other than their own  
idol. The friends of Mr. Clay, tell the  
friends of Gen. Harrison, that we will  
have a convention, and see which of the  
two is strongest; but you must send your  
delegates with instructions to vote for  
Mr. Clay, because it is morally impos-  
sible to elect Gen. Harrison. The parti-  
zans on both sides squabble and quarrel,  
until the time for holding the convention  
rolls around. It is held, and all are  
drummed into the support of Mr. Clay—  
and this is called an expression of the  
popular will.

## Pompey's Pillar doing Homage to Queen Victoria.

It was a romantic idea of the officers  
of the British steamboat Holmes at Alex-  
andria in Egypt some short time since.  
What was the surprise of the sleepy Eg-  
yptians of to-day, to see shortly after a  
heavy thunder storm, the British banner  
floating from this ravaged monument of  
Rome and Cleopatra's unfortunate gen-  
eral. The officers mentioned had by  
means of a kite contrived to get a rope  
around the apex, and then drew up a  
ladder and ascended, where they waved  
the red cross of St. George, while they  
drank long life to Victoria. Nothing  
short of a baronetcy to each will reward  
this act of gallantry.

INDIA RUBBER.—A writer in the Lon-  
don Mechanics' Magazine, recommends  
India rubber for roofing houses. He has  
made no experiment, but thinks that it  
might be brought into use for that pur-  
pose very advantageously.

## THE DEATH BED.

How sad and lonely the couch where  
the emaciated form is stretched, uncheer-  
ed by the dawns of the eternal day?  
Over the poor, unhappy, wasted clay, no  
starlight brightness, no cherub wings  
are hovering. In vain are the arms of  
love opened. The rays of hope may  
gleam a brief moment on the mind but  
they are cold and cheerless. No vivify-  
ing influence passes over the feverish  
brain; no holy burst of ecstatic joy fills  
support and entrances the soul. Oh, it  
is hard dying when the consolations of  
religion are wanting! when no uplifted  
arm makes strong the inner man while  
"the out man falls into ruin! But O  
how soft the bed of death! What easy,  
pleasant dying, when the comforting as-  
surances of God's words are bro't home  
to the stricken one, language which can-  
not be misunderstood! when the soul  
feeding on the promises, clinging to the  
Rock of Ages, and rising up in strength  
of the Lord of hosts, grapples with the  
monster, on ground consecrated by the  
Son of God, and prevails and conquers!

It is then that man looks upon the fallen  
pillars in which he had once gloried,  
with a smile, and beholds unmoved the  
crumbling tabernacle—new fledged, he  
breaks his bonds, and flies away to dip  
his pinions in the fount of uncreated light!

Natchez Herald.

The religion of Christ not only arms







# GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1838.

The "Rocker" shall have a place in our next.

A letter from Mr. A. F. Shepard of Georgetown, Ky., informs us, that young Mr. Lown, of whom we asked information in our last, died at the house of Mr. Thornbury, in Scott county, about the 18th of June last.

The House of Representatives of the United States has passed resolutions vacating the seats of all the members of that body from Mississippi. The final vote stood, ayes 118, noes 116.

A slip of the Baltimore American of the 9th inst. gives London dates to the 4th January.

The cotton market had become heavy. An immense military force was about being sent to Canada.

There was a great fire in London on the 28th December on Davis Quay, opposite the tower. Loss estimated at \$300,000.

The Baltimore Theatre and Circus were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st inst., with about 50 of Mr. Cooke's Circus horses. Loss very great and not easily repaired.

The Western Sun of 31 February, states, that the branch of the State bank of Indiana, at that place, (Vincennes,) was broken into, and robbed of two or three thousand dollars specie.

**Most Disobedient.**—We have never met with a *hoax* so villainously iniquitous, as the one, which we copy from the New York Evening Post of the 31st Feb. It seems to have been evidently designed to destroy the credit of our banks, our merchants, and in fact our whole city; as well as to produce distress in the bosoms of our citizens who might happen to be absent from home in the eastern cities. In our own right, and on behalf of our respectable merchants, and all the citizens of Lexington, we call upon the Editor of the Post, to obtain from his "friend," the name of the writer—who is a sedition of warning the New York Merchants—and that he send forth his name through the press, that it may be borne on the four winds of Heaven.—Justice demands this from the Editor of that able and respectable print.

"A query, we inserted in our last has, very unexpectedly and, entirely unintentionally (on our part) thrown our friend of the Kentucky Gazette into terrific fits, if we must judge from his *tartaric up-flerings*. We have been informed that, (the present constitution remaining) the Editor of the Gazette will be high sheriff about the year 1857 and he is now next neighbor to 61 years.—Thus we would say there is but little hope for him. As to his allusion to avarice—we have to say, we have never been so *gripping* as to make book numbers of our exchange list, only we sell the Gazette to the picture-men."

The above is from the last Frankfurt Argus, and whenever we obtain a translation of it into common sense, we may possibly, but not probably, take further notice of the article. We will now only observe, that the Editor of the Gazette has a large family of children, which must be supported if not educated. He cannot boast of the long list of subscribers, with their bank bills flowing in to sustain him; but when he harkens to the Gazette, worth, at the lowest price, two dollars and fifty cents per year, for other papers, even the Argus, he does not consider an invincible course, to endeavor to pass the noff to the best advantage—and most of the files were purchased, for preservation, on account of their contents; but the price which the Argus brought, (being only 12 cents,) has convinced him, that in future, he would be saving, instead of losing, by not accepting it, as he should think it deserv.

The following article is copied from the Paris Citizen by the Lexington Intelligence of Tuesday:

"We learn from the Lexington Intelligence, that the Messrs. Walkers of Richmond, Ky. have brought forty-nine suits against the Northern Bank, in the Fayette Circuit Court, for failing to redeem its notes for specie. The amount sued upon is about \$10,000. If the gentlemen will withdraw their suits and pay the costs, they may bring their money to old Bourbon, and loan it for as much percent, as they can obtain from the bank. Had they not been disposed to be *spiteful*, they might have made one suit subserve their purpose."

Now we would ask the learned Editor of the Citizen, if the Messrs. Walkers should take their money to "old Bourbon," and lend it to him or any other citizen, "for as much percent, as they can obtain from the bank," and that the said Editor or any other, should, like the

bank, refuse to pay, how much they could recover by law?

And we will wager him two crowns to an egg, that the bank attorney, in defending the suits brought by the Walkers, will have too much respect for his legal reputation to urge that they should have brought *but one suit* on the forty-nine notes which they held, for the payment of which the bank refused to enter into any arrangement.

A communication signed *Vindex*, is received containing animadversions on the Northern Bank, the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and certain individual citizens. We are not fully apprised of the correctness of all the positions assumed by the writer, nor has the author entrusted the Editor with his name.

In another article it will be seen, that we have demanded of a New York Editor, the author of a most villainous letter from Lexington.—What will be the predicament of that Editor if he should have relied upon an anonymous or fictitious correspondent, and thus did such great injury to our city, without the ability to point the finger of indignation to the incendiary, whose brain concocted the article?

Although some of the facts alluded to by *Vindex* are known to us others are not, and we are unwilling to be responsible for assertions, of the truth of which we have no knowledge—and we deem it unmanly in any author, to endeavor to place an Editor in this unpleasant dilemma.

We have never, during our editorial career, which commenced in 1798, surrendered the name of a Correspondent without his approbation—but there must be reciprocal confidence.

**Virginia Editorial Convention.**—A convention of Editors was held at Richmond Virginia on the 17th January when Thomas Ritchie was chosen president, and William M. Blackford, Secretary. From Mr. Ritchie's address, on taking the chair, we copy the following, which, we hope, will make some impression on Editors in other states:

"And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that the who would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself.—We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each other's motives—we heap opprobrious epithets upon each other's heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and that violence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen, if we do not conduct ourselves as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self-defence. But whosoever be the fault, the effect is undeniable, that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief, does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect therefore the interests of society, as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our city has been at considerable expense to furnish Engines, Hose, &c., &c., and many of the citizens are active and active not only to keep up the several companies now organized, but to exert themselves whenever their services are required, at fires; but, if the Israelites could not make bricks in Egypt without straw, no more can our Companies put out fires without water; and on this ground the guardians of our city—I mean the Mayor and Council, are very censurable. The pumps on the streets are either out of order or kept in order by the few who feel some interest in this important matter; and again, there are about one third of the houses in the city destitute of bucket, notwithstanding the high salaries paid to men to attend to our wants in these respects. We had reported some of these facts to General Cass, but whether he or Mr. Morris is in fault, whether their plan is a *raid* or a *raquel* for a *decent* of Court, we are unable to say at this time, but shall look further into the subject, so that there is great neglect, and in the Corporal and his associates—as also in the Mayor and Council, none can doubt. We hope, however, that if he or my Uncle Toby should be compelled to tend to the Moon for a printer—they will find some *lunatic* there who is not afraid to tell the truth—and be able also to impart from that region some Councilmen and City Officers who will do better for us than our present police do. If the Gazette will give this an insertion, it may benefit the City as well as oblige

## OUR FIREMEN.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford:—When the brow becomes silvered with the snows of many winters in the evening of life, the mind no longer lured forward by bright anticipations of a personal, temporal character for the silver chord of life must soon be severed, lives to move among the scenes of the past, and to trace back, step by step, the various events in which we par-

ticipate, or which gave tone and character to the days of our vigor. Fifty years makes a great difference in the appearance and condition of our Kentucky. The busy actors in these trying scenes of her "life-struggle" are nearly all gone;—my palsied limbs in the language of impotency, tell me I shall join them soon, in the world of spirits,—yet a solicitude for the permanent prosperity of our country is natural in one, who assisted to dispel the dark cloud that overhung our civil atmosphere, and hazarded his *little all* in the common cause of the "rights of man." The sword may achieve,—may defend—but knowledge is the strong hold to which the genius of our country points us, as a foundation to support the glorious structure of perpetual liberty. Increase the facilities for imparting instruction; bring education within the reach of all; let her genial ray enlighten the abode of penury as well as affluence, and we avail ourselves at once of the Archimedean lever that shall raise the destinies of our country to the highest summit of human attainment—let our citizens properly appreciate this subject and ACT, from that moment, our every institute bears the undying motto "*esto perpetuo*." To this end we would see our schools multiplied; we would see every city town and village decorated with such a nursery of literature and morality as our City School. May heaven prosper her; and may her every public exhibition speak as loudly in her praise as did the recent examination. SENEX.

From N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 3.

## GREAT FIRE AT LEXINGTON.

It will be seen by the following letter, with a copy of which we have been favored by a friend, that a most destructive conflagration took place at Lexington a few days since, by which two banks and a large number of buildings were burnt.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1838.

"Dear Sir—It is a duty (though painful) to acquaint you with a deplorable misfortune which has befallen us. Last night about 3 o'clock the cry of fire was raised; our firemen ever prompt to the call, were up in as short time as possible. The flame was discovered bursting forth from the store-house belonging to the firm of Hunter, Hale & Harper, the most extensive dry goods merchants belonging to our once beautiful town; that square was entirely consumed, which is by far the most beautiful and valuable belonging to Lexington. The wind was blowing violently towards the court house and banks; Cheapside, leading directly to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was very soon enveloped in flames. Some portion of the goods and groceries were saved, but not as many as were consumed. The Northern Bank soon caught on fire, and, though the most violent effort was made to save it—about half their papers were lost—so violent was the wind that the fire soon reached the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and at the same time the Court House which now lies in ashes—but the Bank was only partially consumed. The loss is entirely incalculable and it is much heavier on the merchants than any other class of citizens. It is to warn your merchants, that I take the liberty through you, of informing them of the fact of our misfortune. In haste."

**FLORIDA.**—Advices from Gary's Ferry have been received at Savannah, giving some details of the operations of the Army in Florida. A letter from an officer to the editors of the Savannah Georgian, dated near the Indian river Inlet, January 18, says:

"You will hear, probably, before this reaches you, that Lieut Powell had a little brush with the Indians near Jupiter Inlet. It appears that he landed with about 50 men, sailors, with the exception of 25 regulars. Soon after landing, he found an old squaw, who offered to guide him to the place where the Indians were—about 7 miles off. He followed her direction and came upon the Indians—some say 40, some 60, add others 80 or more. The fire commenced on his side, when the Indians returned it with spirit, and soon put the sailors in utter confusion who fled, and the whole party would have been cut to pieces, but for the regulars, as Lieut. Powell and all acknowledge. Six or eight were killed and left upon the ground, with a man who was only wounded, but could not retire. He was left to the tender mercies of the Indians. Lieut. Powell was killed, and every officer wounded.—The regulars behaved nobly."

Two of the boats were lost, in one of which were a keg of powder and a box of cartridges, with rum, whiskey and other sailors' comforts.

We are within 21 miles of Fort Basine; one of the forts on Kisansee river. We have now a cordon of posts from Charlotte harbor to Indian river, and most of the Indians are believed to be south of us."

Another letter of the 19th contains the following:—

Gen. Jesup and staff, with the 2d regiment of Dragoons, reached the Camp from Indian river dept yesterday. It is pretty well ascertained that the largest body of Indians is collected on the islands and the swamps surrounding Oke-cho-bee, to which the army will probably move from this position in a day or two. Fort Gardier is 21 miles due west, and Capt. Fowler who returned yesterday, having been sent out for the purpose, reports that the ground will admit of a good road and it is probable we will get our supplies from that side. From Fort Taylor this camp it is almost impracticable."

A letter of the same date (from Fort Christmas) says:—"Nothing has been heard of the army for 7 days, except that it is 60 or 70 miles in advance of Fort Taylor, near the enemy on the St. Lu-

cio. Something important must soon transpire."

Another letter of the 21st inst. (at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay) says.—"Jumper with 11 warriors, 22 women and children, 6 negroes and 21 women and children, in all 61, arrived here on the 19th. The Indians are on board a vessel, and will leave to-morrow for Fort Pike. The negroes remain here for the present."

General Jesup is now at Kisansee. It is thought the army will meet, or have met at Fort Basinger. It is said that the Indians have located themselves on an island south of Oke-cho-bee."

Another letter says:—"Since the surrender of Jumper and his warriors to Col. T. of which you have heard, Alatoche, with 16 warriors, had gone in to General Smith, who occupies a position still westward of Colonel Taylor, both of whom have strong forces."

Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from Fort Lloyd, (of the 18th) which furnishes the following particulars:

There are now besides Gen. E's command including 2d Dragoons, (Col. Twigg's) 500 Tennesseans, and two companies of Alabamians—about 1200 in all—men.

From Col. Taylor's post (Fort Basinger) 20 miles west of this, we learn that they have taken 600 head of cattle which with what they have taken, makes about 700 head—and ponies, about 140.

The Indians, I believe are down on the Oke-cho-bee, about three days' march from us. Gen. Jesup is here, and I hope we will "go ahead" at once and the enemy may be ours, for if we don't end the war very shortly, it will be futile to hope for its termination this winter, as it has rained two or three times lately, and I think three days more rain would render it too wet and muddy to operate in this low country, now almost flooded with water."

From the correspondence of the *Republican* of last evening, from Clarksville Jan. 23d, we learn that "a number of Indians (and negroes) are hovering around Fort King, 120 have been seen. Col. Snodgrass is there, with some Alabamians, as likewise Capt. Gai's company. They butchered some cattle close by. The other day, and now come within gun shot fearlessly."

**Forgery Case at New York.**—A case of forgery has been discovered in the city of New York, which has produced extraordinary sensation. The plot was brought to light through the instrumentality of Mr. J. R. Sturges, upon whose authority a detailed statement of facts is presented in the New York Herald—from which we make the following abstract:—

The names of the parties arrested are Pitcher Stearns, and Ames—the latter the forger.

The Bank of Kentucky had their Plates in the Union Bank of New York, and whenever the Bank wanted impressions from them, the Cashier of the Union Bank received orders from the Cashier of the Kentucky to attend to having them executed and forwarded.

Mr. Sturges says—"About five months ago, I became acquainted with Pitcher, and having in view the opening of a store in Cincinnati, concluded to propose to him a partnership in case I met with success in negotiating a loan for a cash capital. My property being in Cincinnati, and money so scarce, I did not succeed. During the fall, Pitcher obtained from me several small notes, part of which, under false pretences, as I have lately discovered, and also endorsements to his creditors for an extension; his creditors as he informed me, promising to sustain him in making purchases."

A few weeks ago Pitcher introduced Sturges to Brown, whom he described as an influential man, a magistrate, bank director, &c., from Ohio, and stated that he had a letter of introduction from F. Canfield to the Cashier of the National Bank—and that promises of pecuniary aid were made to him. In this way Sturges was induced to put in his hands \$5000 acceptances the day before he expected to leave with Brown, 12th ult. They did not leave, as he said, because Brown had not completed his negotiation. He subsequently prevailed upon Mr. Sturges to loan him two notes of \$750 each, to send, (as he pretended) to Mr. Canfield on account of certain purchases of property—and on Thursday the 18th he made the important disclosure to Mr. Sturges.

He stated that Brown and Stearns had offered him \$1000 if he would go in disguise to a certain printer's and obtain for them \$300,000 of the notes of Ky. Bank; that they dropped a letter in the post office, and that Stearns had been daily at the printer's watching to ascertain when they had finished the order, so that Mr. Scott should call and receive them—that they gave him \$130 to pay the printer, and that he had gone there the night before, dressed in a cloak and cap, and assumed the name of an Irishman, or Scotchman—that the printer was a little suspicious, he thought, and he did not get them, but came off, the printer promising to leave them on Thursday evening at the Broadway House. Pitcher was dissuaded by Sturges from going to the printer's in the morning—and S. succeeded in getting from his possession \$1800 of the acceptances & one of his notes for \$120. The facts were disclosed to the bank by the father of Sturges on the 22d and it was agreed that the arrests should be deferred until S. could further secure himself. The printer gave up the plates and \$370,000 in notes which was the time first the printer had any communication with the bank in relation to Pitcher's having called.

"Brown was last seen by me," says Mr. Sturges, "on Thursday, 18th, about two hours or more before Pitcher made the disclosure to me—if Pitcher had obtained the bills, he was to take them over to Jersey City, as he informed me. On Friday morning when I met him, he said Brown had left town; had washed his hands of the affair, and advised him to do so also, and that he accordingly had—that Brown told him he would remit him \$500 from Philadelphia, to enable him to pay my notes that were due, &c. &c.—and I was duped with this to wait two days longer—then he told me Stearns promised to give him money."

The sum not yet recovered by Sturges is \$1500.—On Wednesday morning Pitcher met Sturges in Tammany Hall with a package of mortgages belonging, as he said to Stearns—he pretended that he was to take them to City Hall, where he should meet Stearns and obtain from him some money. These pretences proved deceptive—when the measures specified in the annexed closing part of Mr. Sturges's account were adopted:—

"Pitcher kept the mortgages until Thursday morning, when I saw him deliver them to Stearns. Believing that the forger would leave in the afternoon as Pitcher stated, I left Pitcher about 12 o'clock, and went to the Bank and told Mr. Howard. To secure the forger it was necessary the arrests should take immediately, and he went up with us to the Police, and at 2 o'clock Pitcher was arrested—Stearns about 4 o'clock; the forger, I believe, yesterday or Friday, I did not ascertain."

Pitcher told me Brown had with him \$300,000 Bank of Wisconsin Bills, and also \$200,000 or \$250,000 Illinois Bank bills, &c. &c."

This was completed, a plan concocted by four or five accomplished rogues, to rob the bank note establishment of several millions of their note impressions. Saunders, the chief of the gang, is a notorious counterfeiter. Every preparation was made. It was agreed to commit the robbery on Saturday night, set to work and sign a large amount of them, and start their confederates off to distant cities early on Sunday morning to get them into extensive circulation. While they were awaiting the arrival of the gentleman from the South to sign their notes, Saunders undertook to pass off some counterfeit bills of an old stock, and in consequence fell into the clutches of the "shoulder-tapping baliff."

**DIED,** in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 19th January, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, Major Arthur L. Campbell, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great patience and fortitude. Major Campbell was among the early emigrants from Virginia to the West, and it was necessarily his lot to participate in the dangers the early settlers had to encounter. In the late war he volunteered under general Jackson, and served against the Creek Indians with credit to himself and advantage to his country. He was a man of ardent temperament, honest, upright, devoted to his country, and zealous and vigorous as an advocate of her free institutions. He has left a family highly respectable, and a numerous circle of friends to lament that they are separated from him by the hand of Death.—*Globe*.

**ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.**—The 22d of February will be celebrated by the Transylvania Medical Class, and Adelpi A. and Transylvania Law Societies, in the chapel of Morrison College.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Prayer, by Rev. B. B. Smith;
2. Music;
3. Oration, by P. T. Johnson, on behalf of Transylvania Medical Class;
4. Music;
5. Oration, by V. Monroe, on behalf of Adelpi A. Society;
6. Music;
7. Oration, by G. R. McKee, on behalf of Transylvania Law Society;
8. Music;
9. Benediction.

The procession will reach Morrison College at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the exercises will commence.  
N. J. W. WORTHAM, from Com. T. M. Class.  
W. R. HERVEY, from Com. Adelpi A. Society.  
O. R. SINGLETON, from Com. Tr. Law Society.  
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1838.—7-11

## Anniversary Celebration.

AN ORATION will be delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 22d inst. (Washington's Birth-Day,) by SAM. WOOLLEY, Esq. on behalf of the Volunteer Companies of the city.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- Prayer—By the Rev. Mr. Holeman.
  - Washington's Farewell Address—Read by Gen. Jno. M. McCalla.
  - Oration—By Saml. Woolley.
- Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ladies, Gentlemen, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.  
Feb 14, 1838

## CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday the 22d inst. at half past 3 o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON.  
By order of the Captain,  
S. C. TROTTER.  
H. B. FRANKLIN, Ordly Serg't.  
Feb. 14, 1838

## ATTENTION!!

LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY!  
YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday the 22d inst. at the usual place, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON. Parade at half past eight o'clock. By order of the Captain,  
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.  
C. A. KRISER, Ordly Serg't.  
Feb 14, 1838

## ATTENTION!!

### LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY!

YOU are hereby notified and requested to parade on Thursday the 22d inst. at half past eight o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of Gen. WASHINGTON.  
By order of the Captain,  
THOS. G. RANDALL.  
J. W. FORBES, O. S.  
Feb 14 1838—7-11

## Livery Stable and Wagon

Yard,  
ON WATER-STREET.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he has recommenced the above business at his old stand, corner of Mill and Water-streets, opposite Hunt's new building, where he will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS of the very best cast. WM. H. GARNETT.  
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1838.—7-3m

**JAMES PENNY**  
WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. George Chamblin, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of  
PENNY & CHAMBLIN;  
And they hope, by strict attention to business, to give entire satisfaction.  
PENNY & CHAMBLIN.  
Feb 14, 1838.—7-11

P. S. All those indebted to J. Penny, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle up, as it is necessary the old business should be closed.  
J. PENNY.

## CITY SCHOOL.

THE City School Committee have the satisfaction to inform the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gayle as principal of the School for the ensuing session, which will commence on Monday 4th March next. Mr. Bonar, a gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, has been employed as the principal assistant; and every department of the School is now supplied with approved and experienced teachers. It is earnestly requested that parents and others, intending to send their children and wards, will enter them as early in the session as possible.

JACOB ASHTON,  
WM. A. LEAVY,  
J. B. JOHNSON, Comrs.  
Lexington, Feb. 8, 1838.—6-11thM  
Intel. and Observer insert 11th March

## SEGARS.

D. BRADFORD has just received a few thousand Kentucky Segars, of the quality he has hitherto had.  
He expects hereafter to keep a constant supply.  
Feb. 8, 1838.

## FRESH TEAS, RAISINS,

### OYSTERS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 BOXES TEA;  
4 Chests do.  
20 Boxes Raisins;  
30 Kegs Oysters;  
5 Boxes Dried Peaches;  
Which are offered for sale low.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, D.  
Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-31.

## TOBACCO & SNUFF.

6 HALF Boxes Honey Dew Tobacco;  
1 Bbl. Mocha and Rappee Snuff.  
Just received and for sale by  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-31.

## KENTUCKY STATE

### LOTTERY.

**CLASS NO. 13, FOR 1838.**  
To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, \$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—  
\$2,000—\$1,500—\$1,000—10 of  
\$1,500, &c. &c.  
13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets!  
ABOUT ONE PRIZE TO A BLANK!!  
One fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Draw Numbers!  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

**CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1838.**  
To be drawn on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, \$40,000—\$10,000—\$6,000—  
\$5,000—\$3,000—\$2,500—\$1,910  
50 of \$1,000, &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

**CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1838.**  
To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, \$20,000—\$5,000—\$2,000—  
\$1,500—\$1,400—\$1,153—10 of  
1000 dolls!—&c. &c.  
Tickets 5 dolls!—Shares in proportion.

**CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838.**  
To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 24, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 30,000 dolls!—15,000 dolls!—  
6,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls!  
3,000 dolls!—2,500 dolls!—2,000  
dolls!—1,900 dolls!—10 of  
1,000 dolls!—&c. &c.  
14 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets!  
Tickets 10 dolls!—Shares in proportion.

**CLASS NO. 17, FOR 1838.**  
To be drawn Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 20,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—  
3,000 dolls!—2,250—10 of 1000  
dolls!—&c. &c.  
14 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets!  
Tickets 10 dolls!—Shares in proportion.

For sale by  
A. S. STREETER,  
Next door to the City Library,  
Lexington, Kentucky.  
Feb. 8, 1838.—6-11ds.

## LOST

A BREAST PIN, in the form of a star; the centre set is designed for hair, and had around it small sets of jet and pearl.  
Whoever will return it to this office shall be liberally rewarded.  
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-11.

## SUPERIOR CHEWING

### TOBACCO.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand Choice Tobacco, of superior quality, from one to two years old. In all cases it may be returned if not found satisfactory.  
It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Cheap side.  
DEWEES & GRANT.  
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m.  
DEARD and FLAXSEED taken in exchange.



